Midlavis

## Mississippian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, ON DAPITOL STREET, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

VOL. XXVIII.

JACKSON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1860.

LAE MISSISSIPPIAN

ackson, ::::: September 14, 1860 R. BARKSDALE, Editor & Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT: JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GEN. JO. LANE,

one, sable (of waste there is a wearing ) negative with all and singular the apparatus balanging to the said two lots of land.

Init property will be sold separatuly and alf the purchase minery payable in three, he other half in six months from the day of The purchaser or purchasers giring applicated to be surrendered up with the title on the paymant thereof, title is builtyed to be good, but I shall only such title as is vented in me by the mid.

V. P. ElskiOTT, 11 '60—w t.a. Commissioner.

R.B.

OF OREGON. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. STATE AT LABOR. THOS. W. HARRIS, of Marshall A. K. BLYTHE, of Yallobusha.

J. W. CLAPP, of Marshall. EICHARD HARRISON, of Monroe. THIRD DISTRICT. P. F. LIDDELL, of Carroll. POURTH DISTRICT. LIVINGSTON MIMS, of Hinds. . FIFTH DISTRICT.

BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE CLUB Public Speaking.

J. B. CHRISMAN, of Lawrence.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

The of a deed of Trust made by W. A.

om, dated 22rd of March, 1857 to me as
a socure to Thomas E Helm, certain debts
and. I will, on the 28th day of Septembetwee the front door of the State House,
as of Jackzon, sell at public auction, to
at hidder, for each, all and singuler, the
gpus, casse, and printing materials, and
a the date of mid Deed of Trust, known
as those abserby, and with which the
se then known as the "Flag of the Union"
printed; together with everything then
g or appertaining thereto; so far as they
a to my hands, they being now in the
the "Engla of the Bouth."

708—tdg. D. SHELTON, Truestee. A regular meeting of the Breekinridge and Lane Club, of Jackson, will be held in the House of Representatives, on Friday night the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, The talented VAN A. W. ANDERSON, OF VICKSBURG,

67 A fair and equal division of time will be made, if desired by the Bell Club, and joint discussion will be had.

M. W. BOYD, Pre't.

F. W. Jonns, Sec.y. THE SPEAKING TO-NIGHT .- Our citizens will be addressed to-night, by V. A. W. Anderson, Esq., a brilliant and talented young member of the Vicksburg bar. We hope to see a arge turnout on the occasion, particularly

on as the property of W.B. Shearer, of our fair friends.

on as the property of W.B. Shearer, a sold to satisfy the above stated ence, a sold to satisfy the above stated cross, and the satisfy the above stated cross, and the satisfy t but now in suit, was accidentally shot by Mr. David Curry, on Pascagoula street, with a Derringer pistol. The ball entered near the war rib, and was taken out at the back, leaving no probabil ty of a recovery.

> st conclusive and elequent effort in defence of the Democratic cause.

The New York Pusion.

The Breckinridge State Committee of New York having rejected the terms of the Douglas Committee, who offered them four names on

tion of Summer, and the "Kansas work," were

Hen. B. R. Holmes for Breckinridge of abolitionism.

and Lane. The Hon. B. R. Holmes, formerly a member of our State Legislature, and a leading and influential politician of Yazoo county, has His letter announcing this purpose, teems with sound thoughts and words of burning patriot-It will be found in our columns to-day,

Donelas electoral ticket

burnoy, dated September 5th, in which no sention is made of such a purpose, but which indicates a warm friendship for Douglas. both statements. We confess to an entire in-difference on the subject.

assed resolutions discountenancing any com-

oniest in this boasted stronghold of the uitionists. The signs indicate that they will be compelled to capitulate. The Demo-cracy are doing their duty with energy and outhusiasm. The heavy and well directed Does it Mean!—The spon the result; and the Democratic county electors. Maj. Marble and George Barnes, bave completely overmatched Messrs.

Patridge and Brooks, able and adroit as they

Gone Over to the Enemy.

There can no longer be any doubt, remarks the Baltimore Republican, as to the designs of Democrats, but rather a union with Know- plish this good purpose. friends. But the facts show them everywhere | Southern rights. coalescing with the enemies of Democracy, independent course when that will best serve their purpose of enmity and injury to the De-

ated upon the mind of Judge Douglas, that he is deliberately planning and pursuing a purpose intended to dissever and defeat the Democratic party. There can be no doubt of the ision with the old Know-nothing party in it by the Know-nothing candidate elect. In New York there is an open union between

Anti-Slavery Intolerance. The Hartford (Con.) Times gives an necticut. He was a good preacher and no objection was found to the orthodoxy of his views. His wife is an excellent and pions lady of refinement and education. It was enough for the congregation to learn that she

was a native of a Southern State. The cry was soon heard, "Our minister is pro-slavery, his wife is from the South!"— Suddenly it was remembered that he had not preached on the subject of abolition—he had not even prayed for the slaves' emancipation since he had been their pastor! Mr. and Mrs. Hall at once became subjects of suspicion.—

was simply just, as he had moved from a dis- of the Union? tance and had been at considerable expense .-The majority cut it down to one hundred dolever, but that his wife was a native of the

South, and he would preach the gospel instead

Comment is unnecessary. The Democratic Platform.

The platform which John C. Breckinridge nies of the Democratic party, and has come ka act; non-interference of Congress with out boldly in favor of Breckinridge and Lane. slavery in the Territories or in the District of Columbia; the uniform application of this principle in the organization of Territories; admission of new States with or without slavery; the right of the people of all the habitants justifies it or is adequate. to form a nstitution with or without slavery and to come into the Union ; the right of the slaveholder to carry his slaves into the Territories, and to hold them there, unimpaired by either Congressional or Territorial legislation, and the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect slavery in the Terri-

Note This!

tories or wherever else its authority extends.

Mr. O. J. Wise stated in a recent speech at Richmond (Va.) upon the authority of a Virn Texas with words : "The Texas Fright" (Rump) Convention after the withdrawal of So the assessination of Virginia citizens by its devotees was denominated "The Big Scare." tendered the nomination for the Vice-Presidency on the Douglas ticket, but that he refused to accept, stating that oil and water could not intermix. This is, indeed, a curious disclosure, and must overwhelm the squatters incide Democracy of Michigan have held a State Convention in Detroit, The Convention nominated a full electoral ticket; and ocratic candidates. They were "Yanceyites"

ment an evil that already weighs heavily in the country. Make the penalty for violating the provisions of the bill a pecuniary one. Let it be twice the value of the slave, i

So according to Mr. Bell, a man who would carry his slave into the District of Columbia from Maryland, Virginia or Tennessee to sell, sell him, should pay twice the value of the ne-

Does it Meanf-The Savannah Republican, which has hitherto had the Bell and Douglas

End of Staveny.—William H. Seward Press has hitherto supported Foster, but it appears that he refused to advocate the humattack upon the Hon. Henry D. Foster. The this victory (Republican) comes the end of the cover of slavery in the United States." John Chincy Adams was hurief from effice for assembly Lincolne deciries. Now the man is policy. He advocates Douglas in order to strict the purpose of repairing splintered veneers, elect Lincoln: he opposes Foster in order to elect Curtin, the Black Republican condidate so chemically prepared as to be always ready

No Ground for Caviling at Mr. Breckinridge's Position.

If Mr. Breckinridge's endorsement of the pared to aid and aiet a Blace Mr. Douglas and his leaders. Their intention Democratic platform has not been sufficient to to break up the Democratic party stands out remove all doubts as to his position, and satboldly in all their actions. The Miles Taylor isfy all objections on the score that he does circular, issued directly after his nomination, not explicitly advocate the principles on which He is therefore indirectly s shadowed forth the intentions of the squatter the South must rely for the accurity of her the success of the Black Rep sovereign, which are being carried out through- rights in the common Territories, we trust This fact is thus clearly preout the country-no union with Breckinridge | that his late speech at Lexington will accom-

nothing or Abolitionists, whichever may be In this speech, he argues with irresistiolo most conducive to the destruction of the Dem- force the right of the slaveholder to protection ocratic party. This is the programme of Mr. in the Territories, and leaves no possible room Douglas, who, if he cannot rule, is determined for any Southern man to accord to him a reto ruin. It is with sorrow we express these | luctant support. We have now before us views, and nothing but the strong and self- three representative organs of the opposing condemning facts presented by the parties parties and factions, all construing his speech themselves could have made us believe in this in this respect precisely alike, and all conticut. The opposition majority there last traitorous scheme of Judge Douglas and his struing it as a bold and manly declaration of spring in the gubernatoral election was less

Here is what the New York Tribune, the leading organ of the Lincolnites, says: It is pleasant to dojustice to an opponenteasant, in these days of truck and dicker, to meet face to face with one who proposes neither to cheat nor be cheated, to sell nor be sold; but who meets the issue before the peoclusion that disappointed ambition has so ope- ple fairly and squarely, and is ready to do battle on that issue. This justice and this praise we award to Mr. Breckinridge. Consenting reluctantly to step out of the course which it is considered dignified and proper for a Presi the people to give a sincere and unequivocal explanation of the principles he believes in, Kentucky—that is openly acknowledged by and by which he is and means to be governed. the Douglas papers, and thanks returned for There is in the statement of his position no shifting and shuffling, no specious pleas made to suit all latitudes, no cunningly devised for-

Breckinvidge and Lane will speedily do so, New York there is an open tonion between the Douglas and Know-nothing parties, and a hearers that he has an ingenious theory, and we shall once more have a strong and ioint ticket of Douglas men and Know-noth- whereby one party is to be tickled with words ings presented. In Virginia they refuse to and the other to enjoy the thing which the ings presented. In Virginia they refuse to unite with Democrats, but run a Douglas ticket as the better way to aid their allies, the Knownothings. In Maryland, the same insidious game is playing, and there can be no longer any doubt that Mr. Douglas and his active leaders have ceased to be Democra's, and are deliberately engaged in a crusade for the overdeliberately engaged in a crusade for the over-throw of the Democratic party. has power over that quastion, or it has no power over it; the Constitution either carries and protects slavery wherever it goes and has

Gospel, which is not only a disgrace to the church of which he was pastor, but another evidence of the bitter hostility of northern Christians to the South and her institutions.

We state the case in a few words as we find it reported. The Rev. George Hall, some six months since, was installed as paster of a abhorrent this is to our sense of natural juscksburg, addressed the Breckinridge and Congregational church at Center Village, Con- tice, our belief in divine law, and our understanding of constitutional right. But it is Mr. Breckinridge's doctrine, and we rejoice to meet

And here is what Forney's Press, the oracle of the Douglas faction, says, in the course of a long article dissenting from the views of Jim. Lane, of Kansas notority. Mr. Breckinridge :

If Mr. Breckinridge is right, and the Su-preme Court has so decided, then Congress is bound to protect slavery in the Territories against the popular will, at every hazard, and Mr. Breckinridge, being a sworn officer of the overnment, and a future Senator of the Uni

said in their hearing by parents at home.

Such a state could not be endured.

Mrs. Hall became ill and was confined to where does this folly lead but to dissension, New York may yet be saved from going for Lincoln. In 1856, although the Black Repub licans carried New York for Freemont, by a plurality of eighty thousand, they were in an people." Mr. Hall was dismissed. A part of people." the members, although as much anti-slavery, proposed (as they had formally called Mr. Hall cey, Rhett, and all his other supporters, who time in a blaze of excitement. The castign- to the pastorship) to pay him the balance of a say that when Congress shall fail to do these things our Government is an oppression and a despetism, and the South cannot remain inside

The New Orleans Bulletin, a prominent Belleverett organ, states the case thus : Passing over several minor topics, M Breckinridge comes to his main purpose which he declared to be to show that his party and himself occupy the ground now in refer ence to squatter sovereignty that they have always done. This ground, he says in substance, is in favor of Congressional interven-tion in the Territories in favor of slavery when-

ever it shall be necessary.

We have before us our California file of paers. The nonination of Breckinridge and Lane was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm by the regular Democracy of the State. Douglas is endorsed only by the small portion of the voters of the State.

thirtieth, and by vote of 26 to 10 endorsed cisco was a tremendous demonstration. Ex-Governor Weller has taken the stump for Breekinridge and Lane, and iscarrying every instead of diminished, their strength.

Breckinridge will carry the State by as large a majority as did Latham last year, when the vote stood as follows : Latham (Breckinridge)......62,226

Currey (Douglas and Bell) ..... 31,289 Stanford (Lincoln)...........10,110 Latham over Curry............30,957 The indications are that the result of the residential election will be about the same as the Gubernatorial election last year. Breckinridge will have 20,000 majority over Doug-

as Bell and Lincoln combined. California. The Washington Constitution publishes he following letter giving cheering assurances om California:

We will carry this State by a decisive mataste in selecting for their patrons. Those wishing clean bargains are requested to call and examine.

We will carry this State by a decisive majority. The Democracy are rallying around our banner from San Diege to Liskyou. The contest will be warm, but there is no doubt at the contest will be warm, but there is no doubt at the contest will be warm.

Very truly, yours, WM. M. GWIN. Hon. I. I. STEVENS, Chairman, &c. South Carolina.

All parties in this patriotic and gallant State are in favor of separation in the event of the election of Lincoln. In the course of a recent speech of Col. T. Y. Simmons of Charleston, a leading member of the conservatives "We were united to resist Northern ag-

ression. We wanted law without strife and liberty without license, which were our natural rights. This Government under the Republican administration, could not and would not give the South these things. We had, therefore, to secure them to ourselves in a Government of our own. Acquirred.-T. J. Wansley, of Rankin county, was examined before Justices Mor-

"More Proof of The lowing extract from the Ban Democratic paper published In the result of the recen

Convention of Connecticut evidence of the delibera a brilliant Democratic victory, than Connecthan 600, and this could have been easily overcome by a united Democracy. But, as

for Abraham Lincoln.
That Democrat must be short-sighted hands of the Black Republicans in the North, and of the Knownothings in the South. Their first object is to break down the Democratic party, and then trust to luck to form a new party of which they shall be the recognized eaders and spoilsmen.
We cannot believe they will be successful n their purpose. There is too much sense and penetration in the masses of the Democratic party to permit this. Those who have

united party. Wanted at the Whig Office.

not yet taken their stand under the banner of

That was what Gen. Joe Lane said of Mississippe's chivalry "in turning the tide of battle in favor of the American arms at Buena terial to be used about town, &c. Our friends Vista." Probably the Whig alludes to the

Douglas declares for a Protective Tariff. According to the report of Douglas' speech

at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 7th, published in Forney's Press, be declared openly in favor What more is necessary to

apostacy from the Democratic party? He has proffered his aid to Lincoln to subjugate the South in the event of his (Lincoln's) election; and now he bids for the votes of the old federal party by resurrecting the odious protective

The True Anti-Slavery Party---Read the Testimony.

At the late Douglas meeting at Melrose, lass, the editor of the Boston Herald, Mr. Bailey, made a speech, which is thus spokon of in the reports in the Boston papers : Mr. Bailey devoted his hour to showing that the Douglas Pemocracy is the true anti-stavery party. Carrying out the glorious doctrine of non-intervention, and there could be no more slave States. Mr. Bailey said he had accompanied Mr. Douglas in his triumph-ant tour through Vermont, and he knew his

anti slaveru views. Maine and Vermont.

Northern States, is all moonshine; and his or may hereafter acquire. concessions to the abolitionists have increased.

Hon. J. W. S. Merrill of Carroll,

It affords us no little pleasure to record the name of this gentleman among the other numerous accessions to the Democratic party in the present canvass. We find in the Carrollton Democrat the following report of a recent speech delivered by him, to a Democratic

Mr. J. W. S. Merrill next succeeded Capt. Liddell. This was an effort that gave general satisfaction to the friends of Constitutional Union and State Equality. It is a well known fact that Mr. Merrill has heretofore co-operated fact that Mr. Merrili has heretopre co-operated with the Opposition party. But now, looking at the truth as presented and developed by the signs of the times; estimating the capacicope with the perilous dangers that environ the suppression of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, proposed that slaves brought into the District should be emancipation as a penalty, but Bell opposed emancipation as a penalty, but said:

We will carry this State by a decisive many and decide. The Court did not attempt to avoid responsition, not, as he said, for the "strong" man, but there is no doubt of the man that was right. And having thus determined upon his duty as a true and the for elector in Georgia, in a letter dated July party is confined to the result. The defection in our party is confined to the leaders, and scarcely the said:

We will carry this State by a decisive man study and much investigation taken his position, not, as he said, for the "strong" man, but for the man that was right. And having thus determined upon his duty as a true and they go out of their way to decide questions not loval citizen of the Union, as a real and devolute of the man that was right. And having thus determined upon his duty as a true and they go out of their way to decide questions not loval citizen of the Union, as a real and devolute of the man that was right. And having thus determined upon his duty as a true and they go out of their way to decide questions not loval citizen of the Union, as a real and devolute of the man that was right. And having thus determined upon his duty as a true and they go out of their way to decide questions not loval citizen of the Union, as a real and two doubt of their way to decide questions and they go out of their read to the case upon technic to take notice of and decide.

The Court did not attempt to avoid responsition, not, as he said, for the "strong" man, but for the man that was right. And having the case upon technic to the case upon technic to the case upon technic to the case upon the case upon technic to the tution, which we all love and revere, not for purselves, but for their effects when rightly administered for the purposes for which they were created he boldly and fearlessly declared his preference, and professed himself willing and desirous to fight in the ranks of that great army that was marching under the standard of truth and correct principle, boldly avowed. His objections to hir. Bell and his shadow of a platform, scarcely deserving the stadow of a platform, scarcely deserving the name, were strong and convincing. It is a pleasure to herald the accession of such a man upon principle, as every candid mind was convinced was the moving cause with Mr. Merrill in dissevering his old party associations.

become the garden of the world, but a dead weight on its population is the miasm which engenders billious diseases all over it. Could an absolute antidote be found to the malaria which exhale from its marshes, it is impossible before the tickets, and causing many which exhale from its marshes, it is impossible before that the Douglas men which exhale from its marknes, it is impossible to over estimate the consequences to our prostic over estimate the consequences to our prosperity. We congratulate our fellow-citizens and fellow-sufferers around us, on the announcement, important if true, that Dr. J. C. Axia the celebrated medico Chemist of the East, has discovered just such an antidote—his "Ague Cure" which is supplied at a price that can exclude roone from its benefits, and that is said to cure Fever and Ague and the consequences to our prosperity. They are union men at any price. They are not the simon properity and the are not the simon properity. that is said to cure Fever and Ague and kin-dred diseases, to a moral certainty.—Family Visitor, Memphis.

More of the Abolition work in Texas.

Late advices from Texas show that the incendiaries are still at their fiendish work of murder and revolution. The Austin State Gazette publishes a copy of a letter signed W.

derson. Our glorious cause is progressing finely as far South as Brenham. I there parted with Bro. Wempler; he went still guished speaker. The Judge ther South; he will do good wheraver he goes. I traveled up through the frontier counties, as you well know, a fine-looking manuary of the finely and finely an the time being is control of trade. Trade, assisted by preaching and teaching, will soon dian Nation cost what it will. Squatter sovhave a connected link from the Lakes to the

our only chance is to break up the present fixed. The letter written by honest old Joe Lane in 1846, denouncing Gen. Taylor, and charging him with falsifying the facts, in giving to the Mississippi regiment the credit of turning the Buena Vista.—Vicksburg Whig.

We will accommodate the Whig with Gen. We will accommodate the Whig with Gen. Joe Lane's opinion of the conduct and services of the Mississippi Regiment at Buena vices of the Mississippi Regiment, Judge Sharkey is Sharkey further. He closed with a happy and in making the Lord Erskine of Mississippi, and Vista. In his official account of the battle, he paid to Mississippi's sons, this glowing tribute;

In a battle as fierce and protracted as this.

In this official account of the battle, he paid to Mississippi's sons, this glowing tribute;

In a battle as fierce and protracted as this.

Push on the column! Old Warren will do her duty in November next, and surprise you his prejudices ran wild with him, and in the tempest and torrent of his passion, he proout traveling agents when I get home. You must appoint a local agent in every neighborthat the masses, the people, were good, clever hood in your district. I will recommend a few I think will do to rely upon, viz: Bro.'s Leake, Wood, Ives, Evans, Mr. Daniel Viery, Cole, Nugent, Shaw, White, Gilfond, Ashley, Cole, Nugent, Shaw, White, Gilfond, Ashley. tlemen, I am not misquoting Judge Sharkey. Drake, Meeks, Shultz and Newman. Brother He said that the leaders of the Democratic Leake, the bearer of this, will take a circuitous route, and see as many of our colored friends words, his ipsissema verba. sent a very inferior article; they emit too much that the President and his Cabinet, the whole smoke, and do not contain enough camphene. Administration party in both houses of Conletter of the cowardly Black Republican Col. They are calculated to get some of our friends gress, the majority of all the Legislatures in hurt. I will send a supply when I get home. the Southern States, and all the influential

and industrious agent, Bro. Webber, has received but a trifle, not so much as apprentice's wages, neither have Bro. Willet, Manof a high protective Tariff for the benefit of Sum and others. You must call upon our colored friends for money; they must call upon our colored friends for money; they must be the Democratic party, and according to not expect us to do all; they certainly will be summed one.

> N. B.-Brother Leake will give you what body. ew numbers of "Impending Crisis" I have; also Bro. Sumper's speech and Bro. Beecher's

John Bell and the Wilmot Proviso.

Road bill delivered in the Senate of the U. S. In his heterogeneous and erratic speech, he on Februry 17th, 1853, (App. Congressional next, by way of digression, as he said, gave us Globe, vol. 26, p. 226.) Mr. Bell whilst inci- his views on the Supreme Court. He denied dentally discussing the power of Congress in that he had ever used certain language about the Territories, uses the following significant that Court. But in his denial, he exhibited and emphatic expression-"Our power is sov- so plainly his great prejudices against that ereign and plenary in the Territories," If it "high tribunal" that all saw with regret a were possible then for any candid man to deny deep seated hostility to the Dred Scott dethe inference drawn from his admission of the cision. The Judge is a good lawyer, and I power of Congress to abolish slavery in the shall not attempt to put my opinion against District of Columbia, that he conceded it the his, for I am no lawyer, but a plain, practical same power in the territories, this brief but farmer; but I will say this, that Judge Dougpointed declaration, (cited word for word, las ought to know something about this matwith reference to chapter and verse,) removed ter, and we will call him to the stand. He is every doubt. With this broad and unquali- the author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and fied concession of power from Mr. Bell, what | was present when the Dred Scott decision was is to restrain the dominant North from carry- read in open court. He is therefore presumed ing out its avowed policy of utter and total to be master of the subject. were permitted by the supporters of Mr. exclusion of the South and her institutions Now, Judge Douglas, speak out. What do factious Broderickites, who constitute but a Breckinridge, for the sake of harmony to de from all participation in the common territory you say? Let us fully understand the quesfeat the Lincoln men, to control the machinery of the Union? They will hardly be as con-

the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane. them and rallied his clans. What is the re- to slavery in the District; and John Bell, as record in its decision of the Dred Scott case, sult? They have gone for the Black Repub- President, could do nothing to arrest their and he did, further, in strong language, de-State, and the action of the Committee is lican party, by largely increased majorities.— progress in erecting congressional barriers to nounce—or criticize, if you please—the Court heartily endorsed. The meeting in San Fran- Moral. Douglas' boasted strength in the our admission into every territory we now for it. He said that this Court had for years Abolition Resistance to the Law in Wisconsin. The above is the heading of a long article in the Milwaukie Sentinal of the 29th. The conclusion of it is as follows: "The Marshals went for the purp

> twelve to one, banded together to set at defiance the laws of the country and the Gov-ment of the United States. If ever we had reason to deplore the spread of fanaticism, it is now. If ever there was a time for action, the Democratic party. The Lecompton Con-The person sought to be arrested is an aboli- Douglas was in high feather and good standtionist, charged with a violation of the Fugitive slave Law. Aided by his Republican of June, aforesaid, he addressed a large assemfriends, he has thus far set the Government at bly of his people at Springfield, Illinois, and defiance, and escaped punishment. The lawused the following language: less spirit of Abolitionism, and its tendancy, is

well illustrated in these revolutionary proceedings in Wisconsin.

and MADE THE SPEECH FOR UN-FRIENDLY LEGISLATION that STEPHwould have complimented him ?" Now, if "tar and feathers" were an appro-

in dissevering his old party associations.

Of Our Mississippi valley is destined to become the garden of the world, but a dead weight on its population is the missin which engenders billious diseases all over it. Could engender billious diseases all over it. Mercury. do Hed edg end to

sovereignly, what ought it to be in 1860?

QUERY-Have you have seen that Big

For the Mississipplan. Speech of Judge Sharkey at Vicksburg.

H. Bailey, who appears to be one of the lead.

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H. Bailey, who appears to be one of the lead.

H. Bailey, who appears to be one of the lead. If real, it affords a clue to the late outrages told that the Hon. William L. Sharkey was on, says Judge Sharkey, wait for the "overt there, and will enable the citizens to thwart | about to make a speech at the Apollo Hall, to | act." And what is to be the "overt act?" DEAR SIN: A painful abscess on my right thumb, is my apology for not writing at Andrews Our clares. Our clares of the words in a few moments in a very respectable auditation. Our clares of the constitution and of states regard the Constitution and of states regard to the Constitution and for states regard to the Constitution and for states regard to the Constitution and of states regard to the Constitution and for states regard to the Constitution and for states regard to the Constitution and of states regard to the Constitution and for states regard to the Constitution and for states regard to the Constitution and states regard to the Constitution and for states regard to the Cons

and understand the Mystic-Red. I met with As a jurist, he has no superior in the South; a good number of our friends near George- as a man, in all that ennobles human nature, town; we held a consultation, and were unan- he has but few equals. That he is learned in imously of opinion that we should be cautious the law, and honest it his convictions of right overcome by a united Democracy. But, as everywhere else where the supporters of Douglas have had the power, they absolutely perate characters, and may be tray us, as there are slaveholders among them, and value poor that he is an orator, or even a stump debater, negro much higher than a horse. The only his most ardent admirers cannot even assert good they will do us will be destroying towns, I listened to his speech some two hours or mills, &c., which is our only hope in Texas at present. If we can break Southern merpersent. If we can break Southern merpersents and millers, and have their places filled. I went away disappointed, and regretted that by honest Republicans, Texas will be an easy a man of such high legal learning should make prey, if we only do our duty. All wanted for such a signal failure on the political hustings. The great Scotch jurist, Lord Erskine, shone control public opinion. Public opinion is with transcendant brightness before a jury, mighty, and will prevail. Lincoln will cer- but made a complete failure in Parliament. thinly be elected; we will then have the In- Mr. Pitt sat before him with pen in hand,

> make—that is, free Texas. We will then bewildered; he rallied, with a few brilliant Gulf. Slavery will then be sarrounded by land and by water, and soon sting itself to death. I repeat, Texts we must have, and so a parliamentary debater was irrevocably alone can tell.

If this means any thing, it means and says ers for your negligence in sending funds to our agents; but few have been compensated for every public man is a leader. Governor for their trouble. Our faithful correspondent Pettus, of Mississippi, is a leader of a great man. Jeff. Davis and A. G. Brown are, and the Mississippi Legislature, why, it must be a den of dishonesty and corruption! For there

are a good emany leaders in that honorable I sincerely regret that Judge Sharkey made this assertion. In the first place, it is not true. In the second place, it is beneath the dignity of a great man like William L. Sharkey

(for he is a great man) to make such an as-

of the Democratic organization in the late State elections. Douglas canvassed both of South as John Bell was of theirs with regard that the Supreme Court did travel out of the been assuming most arbitrary power, and that he had a terrible story to tell about it, in connection with the State of Mississippi; which aforesaid story he did not condescend to retail on that occasion. Now let us see what the author of squatter sovereignty says about this matter. Hear him: On the 12th of June, 1857, immediately after the inauguration of "The Marshals went for the purpose of arresting a fugitive, but were prevented by a mob of armed fanatics, outnumbering them the Dred Scott case, Mr. Douglas made a speech in Springfield, Illinois. Now, mark you. He had not then fallen out with the Administration. He was good friends with stitution had not been made and submitted. own dear and sunny South, to come out from blow for the old Democratic party-for the

Upon this state of facts, two important and material questions arose, besides several inci-dental and minor ones, which it was incum-bent on the Court to take notice of and decide. ludges as they are, they met and decided each point as it arose, and aithfully performed their whole duty, and nothing but their duty. So much for the testimony of Judge Doug-

priate acknowledgement, in 1859, for squatter party. This word disunion he wrung into many set phrases, and pressed it into service on all set phrases, and pressed it into service on all that the Hon. John C. Breckinridge petitioned for the reprieve or respite of John Brown The homily that he preached over the glorious
Union was of the stereotyped order, full of bathos, full of twaddle. Who wants to dissolve the Union, if we can live peaceably and quietly together, with the Constitution fully The political excitement is running high in The homily that he preached over the glorious whilst up carried out in all its guarantees? Nobody. Not one in a thousand. But how is it with knock you down after awhile; wait till he rifles that enabled General Jackson to bring to the excellence of their Skirts, making knocks you down; then, if you are able, if down the British at New Orleans, and the them, inc Indien is acether column, boiling Roots, Barks begin to think about fighting! Away with down the opposition in November. Let all daily use in skirts for months past, and the carbon and Leaves, for the Cherokes Remody? such baseness. Such miserable policy for a the Democratic marksmen load and fire it clusvely proved their supersuch State. Be a man or a mouse, or a long-tailed Breckinridge, and the battle will be ourse a springer

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rat. Hold on, says Judge Sharkey, if Lincoln is elected, submit quietly, let him appoint his Federal myrmidons in office, let the post masters all be afolitionists. True, the country will be flooded with abolition documents—
Helper books and Sumner speeches—true, the Douglas coalition ticket,) will have gained EDITOR MISSISSIPPIAN-Sir: While in will be flooded with abolition documentsthis city last night, I heard the firing of can- Helper books and Sumner speeches-true, the his fellow-citizens of Vicksburg, on the politi-

heard a man who owned two hundred negroes po say, the other day, that he would give up every a single negro he had, before he would dissolve the Union! Yes, says Gov. Neill S. Brown, "I las coalition tickets, in some of the Northern your families, go as beggars into the world, to save this glorious Union, to please your breth-elect one Elector, on any ticket, and only ren of the North, who stand ready to make served to make a Democratic plurality in three of the smaller States. In other words, ereignty will prevail there as it has in Kan. sas; that accomplished, we have at least one more step to take—but one more struggle to before a thousand juries, faltered; he became throats, just so soon as they can get the united Democracy and the Fillmore facpower? Look at Texas. Many a beautiful tion in twelve of the Northern States

How soon it may be your lot to suffer, time

For the Mississippian

The Coalition. las party, failing in their attempt to foist their leader upon the Democratic party at Charleston and Baltimore, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, are now determined, if possible, to break down the party and to defeat the election of Mr. Breckinridge, by las to play his game of politics at their expense, any and all means in their power. Hence we presenting a divided and distracted section, and coalescing with the old enemies of the Democracy-Whigs, Americans and Know- til his hoped for time to use and oppress the nothings. In the North they openly declare may arrive. that they prefer the election of Lincoln to that of Breckinridge. "Rule or rain," is their

Douglas was not the first choice of a single Southern State, upon whom the party had to who were for him, it was not at all probable ries were in force in these that more than one or two could be carried there was population to call them into practifor him. Under these circumstances, would fn-the Constitution of the United States no it not have been reasonable for the Northern delegates to have united upon the nomination of some one who would have been satisfactory

States, or for the acquisition of Territories, and Mr. Jefferson doubted the constitutional to the South, and who would have also some the law of nations, sovereign States could acprospect of carrying some one or two of the Prospect of carrying some one or two of the Northern States? But such was not the will treaty making power and the war power had of the squatter sovereignty faction. Who will been conferred on Congress, and the Federal say, then, that the Southern delegates did wrong in withdrawing from said Conven-ernment; for sovereignty is not in Govern-tion? If there were any least of their continuous pents, but in the people of the States, When tion? If there was any doubt of their entire | ments, but in the peop justification then, there can be none now, when the Douglas party are everywhere openly advocating the election of Bell and Everett, the Territory, if uninhabited and without wherever Douglas himself has no chance—es- laws, or if barbarian. For by the law of napecially in the South. To defeat Breckinridge, who is everywhere admitted to be a sound Democrat, they are willing to play into the bands of the party, who have always been the bitter enemies of Democracy. Can this lawless. Douglas squatter faction any longer by claim and defined authority. It has not sovereignto be Democrats? Shade of Jackson and ty, but is the mere agent of sovereigns, author-Polk! are these Democrats? Will any man | ized to make treaties and to make war, and

in the South who claims to be a Democrat, not, but that every man who claims to be a is no authority in the Constitution to enable Democrat, and especially every man who ad it to acquire or to hold territory; but for the mires consistency, respects honesty and loves sovereign States. When, therefore, territory the South, will come out from this faction and of all the sovereign States, and all their laws support by their voice and vote the Breckin-go there which are needful to government, and do not conflict with each other, (for two Whigs and Know-nothings should oppose of the Territory, or it would be lawless. It Breckinridge and Lane; nor that they should is optional with the citizens of each State to be willing to amalgamate with the squatter go there, and to take their property there, in sovereignty faction, and even with the Black right of common property Bepublicans to defeat them. They have the States. It is imperative that the laws of each State go there, to protect the lives and property of such citizens as do go there. The laws defeats, to urge them on. Old party fouds and of all the States protect property generally, quarrels still rankle in their bosoms. Ambi- and therefore all property tion and the love of office and political honors, spur them up. But that Democrats in the spur them up. But that Democrats in the superadded protection. But the laws of the South should forget their former conquests, free States forbid slavery, and, it may be conthe fame of their fathers, the good of their tended, are of equal force with the laws of the follow after this false God—is strange, passing the citizen sovereign can only be admissable to citizen sovereignty is exclusive, or all the sovereignty is exclusive, or all the sovereignty is exclusive. strange, 'tis wonderful. ' Let me, then, invoke | where sovereignty is excluevery Democrat, every man who loves his

Kentucky's chivalrous son to the Presidency. Sea Shore, Sept. 1, 1860. PUBLIUS.

Letter From Gov. Wise. one suggesting to the people of the slave States the duty of hanging abolition intermedlers and of preparing for future events :

ROLLISTON, NEAR NORFOLK, Va., Ins.

September 5th, 1860.

From this point our speaker, Judge Sharkey, taunched out into a general treade of abuse against the Democratic party, as the disunion same inquiry which you make, made by other same inquiry which you make, made by other same inquiry which you make, made by other same inquiry which you make the same inquiry which you make

KENTUCKY RIPLES.—It was Kentucky

Calm Letter from a Northern man to the Southern Oppositionists.

sion that it has strength at the North, to read the following clear, calm and truthful state ment of facts as to the condition of things in that section, by Robt. Tyler, Esq. It is pregin this trying emergency :

I desire distinctly to warn all conservative voters lying south of Mason and Dixon's line, voters lying south of Mason and Dixon's line, against the possible error into which they may fall, in reference to the supposed popular strength of the Bell-Everett movement in the North. It is best to speak plainly on this point, because incalculable muchief may be produced by misapprehension in regard to it, and nothing can be lost by presenting the unvarnished truth. Southern conservatism should hope for the best, but be fully preparation of the worst, and no sten should be in-

would not give this Union for all the land States, have been conceived and arranged by and all the negroes of the South." Yes, says and all the negroes of the South." Yes, says
Gustavas A. Henry, who aided in nominating
Mr. Bell, "if civil war should ensue on this
slavery question, between the North and the
South I would not find the south, South, I would not fight the North; I would and thus to divide and conquer the section be hung first " These are the exponents of Presidential election in 56, out of two millions Bell and Everett. This is the price of Union. 9 hundred and thirty-one thousand votes cast What do the people of Mississippi say? Will by the Free States, there were given for Mr. you give up your hard carnings, impoverish | Fillmore the meagre sum total of three hun-I regret that I have not time to follow Judge Beil-Everett vote at a higher mark than oneor Lane. In more than one half of the non tage, which they are utterly powerless direcern States, of all parties, to decide whether it is worth their while to assist Judge Doug-

For the Mississippian.

A Congressional Slave Code. If I mistake not, at the time of the Confed

power to acquire Louisians by treaty. But by

It is not at all wonderful that the Old opposing forces that are equal, become nugatotheir rights in the Union, by the election of cannot abolish property in slaves. While the laws of the slave States accord with the universal policy and duty of all governments to protect property, and are in accord with the laws of the free States for the protection of property. Congress or the Federal Governthe free States; and if they were allowed to usurp the power of legislating on slavery, they would do so adversely to the slave owner.

A SLAVE-OWNER.

pies. By the latest arrival from the "Court of Fashion," Paris, the ladies receive the satis-York, have re-modeled several of the most elegant and recherche designs, which they have already placed in the market for 1860. Among States were ready for the revolution which is coming inevitably, with the purpose to take from them not only their personal property in negro slaves, but their political property in this glad and glorious Union. Let neither class of rights be invaded; fight first, and don't let the invaders seize the power to disarm you.

Respectfully, yours, is "Fairy," the "Parisian Train" and the 2 which the ladies throughout the entire or will not fail to appreciate, as in their contion the manufacturers have studied to duce, and have succeeded, skirts which Respectfully, yours,
HENRY A. WISE.

Messrs Thompson, we understand I were greater a line, we upderstand I will patented the "wedge alide," in centify patented the meeting alide, in them exclusively, and which material them exclusively, and which material them.